

THE



MAN.

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NEW YORK, APRIL 23, 1834.

PRICE ONE CENT.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, April 19.

The Senate did not sit.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Clayton, of Georgia, obtained leave to submit a Resolution for raising a Committee of seven to inquire and report as to the expediency of reducing the salaries of all officers in the employ of the Federal Government.

Mr. Clayton said he was prompted to this measure by the consideration that many members who were unwilling to vote for a reduction of salaries, as an amendment to the Appropriation bill, had expressed their willingness to support a separate resolution to the same effect. It was obvious, he said, that the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Vance) would not succeed, and he presented the subject singly so as to obtain a fair test of the question.

At the suggestion of Mr. Jarvis, the resolution was modified so as to embrace an inquiry into the expediency of increasing those salaries which might be deemed insufficient.

On motion of Mr. Plummer, the resolution was further modified so as to include an enquiry into the expediency of reducing the daily pay of members of Congress.

On motion of Mr. Hardin, who remarked that, from the mileage accounts of members, the Western States might be supposed to extend beyond the Rocky Mountains, and some Southern States to embrace old and new California—the resolution was further modified so as to embrace the mileage as well as the daily pay of members of Congress.

The Resolution, as modified, was then adopted by an almost unanimous vote—ayes 183, noes 2.

Mr. Wise of Virginia, renewed his motion for the suspension of the Rule in order to enable him to offer his resolutions, regulating the doctrines of the President, and defining the limits of the Executive power and of Legislative power, in relation to the custody and control of the public money. The motion failed, tho' it had a majority of 8, it requiring a vote of two thirds to sustain a rule.

Mr. Peyton then renewed his motion for leave to offer his counter Resolutions on the same subject, remarking that it was now evident that the subject must come under the consideration of the House. The motion was rejected, ayes 96, noes 95—(not two thirds.) Neither of these votes were strictly party votes.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied with private business, and chiefly by a discussion of the bill compensating Susan Decatur, (widow of the late Commodore Stephen Decatur,) and others, for the destruction of the frigate Philadelphia in the Harbor of Tripoli. There is no appearance that the bill will meet with any more favor than it has formerly.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

MONDAY, April 21.

Bills read a third time and passed. To incorporate the Long Island railroad company, ayes 24. To incorporate the Buffalo marine rail way company. To provide for supplying the city of New York with pure and wholesome water, ayes 24. To incorporate the Shenectady Savings' Bank. To incorporate the Bowery Savings' Bank ayes 25, noes 3, Messrs. Dodge, Halsey and Tracy.

Mr. Seward presented the petition of the chiefs of the Ochquaqua tribe of Indians, now residing in Missouri, claiming title to 430,000 acres lying within this state, which was referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

Mr. Sudam laid on the table the following resolution:—

Resolved, (if the hon. the Assembly concur,) That his excellency the Governor be requested to open a correspondence with the governors of such states as he may deem proper, with a view to suppress in each at the same time, the issue of bank bills of a denomination less than five dollars, and that he communicate on this subject to the next legislature.

On motion of Mr. Cropsey, the bill for the relief of the New York institution for the blind was returned to the assembly with the suggestion that it required the votes of two thirds, to

pass it; and on motion Mr. Dodge, the same order was taken on the bill making a further appropriation to the Central asylum for the deaf and dumb, at Canajoharie.

ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, April 21.

Bill reported: To amend the charter of the New York Washington marine insurance company.

Bills read a third time and passed: Relating to the practice in the superior courts in the city of New York. Concerning the Orchard party of Oneida Indians. To amend the act to incorporate the East river fire insurance company in the city of New York. To provide for the survey of a route for a rail road from New York to Lake Erie. To extend the fire limits in the city of New York. In relation to the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor in the city of New York.

Adjourned to 5 o'clock P. M.

HAVE YOU PLANTED A VINE?—If you have planted one that produces good fruit, take care of it, and propagate it by cuttings and layers, and its fruit will richly repay your labor. If you have not, buy or beg one, and plant in the present spring. If you buy, it will cost you two or three shillings; if you beg one, I don't know how much it will cost to requite the favor. The second year after planting it will produce you fruit, which will every year increase as the plant enlarges. The fruit will be found to be wholesome and grateful, and you will realize the pleasure of *sitting under your own vine* during the intense heat of summer; and you will wonder that you have lived so long without enjoying this pleasure. The native kinds most worthy of cultivation are the Isabella, Winne and Catawba, all hardy, thrifty and abundant bearers, and their fruit ripening in the order in which they are named. If you want foreign fruit, the sweet-water, chasselas, black cluster, and other early kinds are to be preferred. These demand more care than the native kinds, and the vines will require a slight covering of earth during the winter. A little experience will make you familiar with their management, and convert the labor required for their care into recreation. —Cultivator.

WINTER GARDENS IN PRUSSIA.—At Berlin there are four extensive winter gardens, in which the appearance of perpetual summer is kept up. They are simply large greenhouses, or orangeries, with paved floors, a lofty ceiling, and upright windows in front—the air heated by stoves, supplied with fuel from without. On the floor are placed here and there orange trees, myrtles, and various New Holland plants in boxes. Round the stem of the trees tables are formed, which are used for refreshments for the guests, and for pamphlet and newspapers. There are also clumps of trees and of flowering plants, and sometimes pine-apples and fruit trees. The gardens abound with moveable tables and seats, and there is generally music, a writer of poetry, a reader and a lecturer.

In the evening the whole is illuminated, and on certain days of the week the music and illumination is on a grander scale. In the morning part of the day, the gardens are chiefly resorted to by old gentlemen, who read the papers, talk politics and drink coffee. In the evening they are crowded by ladies and gentlemen.

ACCOMMODATION FOR THREE HALF-PENCE.—A gentleman on a wet evening entered the bar of an inn, and while standing before the fire, called to a servant girl who had come to receive his orders:—"Margaret, bring me a glass of ale, a clean pipe, a spittoon, a candle, a pair of snuffers, and the newspaper. And Margaret, take away my great coat into the kitchen, and hang it before the fire to dry, and dry my umbrella; also tell me what o'clock it is, and if Mr. Christopherson should come in, request him to come this way, for I think it is near seven, and he promised to meet me at that hour. And Margaret, get me change for a sovereign, see that all the change is good, take pay out of it, and wrap the copper in a piece of paper. And Margaret, tell Jemima to bring some more coals, take away the ashes, and wipe that table. And Margaret, pull down that blind, shut the door, and put to the window shutters!" N. B.—The gentleman had his own tobacco in his pocket.—Tyne Mercury.

THE MAN.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23.

Persons who wish "THE MAN" delivered to them daily, are requested to leave their names at the office, or with one of the carriers.

Copies of the double No. of "The Man" containing the PRESIDENT'S PROTEST for sale at the office, price two cents.

THE PRESIDENCY.

At a public meeting of citizens of Grant county, Ky., at Williamstown, on the 5th instant, Wm. Evans in the Chair, and L. C. Abernathy, Secretary, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we concur with the opinions of those of our fellow-citizens throughout the United States who have made expressions favorable to the elevation of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON to the next Presidency, and we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to elevate him to said office.

At a meeting in Cynthiana, Ky. on the 7th inst., Joseph Boyd in the Chair and John Trimble Secretary, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the consideration of the people of the United States Col. R. M. JOHNSON, that long tried and faithful republican—the ardent and devoted friend of the war-worn soldier; the friend of the widow and orphan; the universal Philanthropist and the untiring advocate of equal rights, as a suitable candidate for the next Presidency.

At both of the above mentioned meetings, delegates were appointed to the Frankfort State Convention, which was to be held on the 10th inst.

BANK BARBACUE AT PHILADELPHIA.—We "give it up." The Bankites can beat us at a "barbacie," although we thrash them at the polls. They have the money, or the privilege of making at pleasure what passes for money, and the "hams" and the "tongues" and the "rounds of beef" and the "barrels of ale" if not the "pipes of wine" follow of course. Verily these Bankites are tempting fellows, real *sarapents*; so much so, that we shall not vote for putting out of the pale of democracy such of our "New York friends" as may have seen fit to accept of the following invitation, which appeared in the Journal of Commerce yesterday morning, dated at Philadelphia:

"Our barbacue will take place at Powelton on Tuesday, when we hope to see a large number of our New York friends here. It will, from all accounts, be a grand affair. Five hundred hams, 1000 tongues, and 300 rounds of beef, I hear are preparing. The brewers have presented the committee with 40 barrels of ale, and the merchants offered them 3 pipes of wine, which they refused, having determined to have no drink but malt liquor.—Mr Duffie will be out if well enough."

"Powelton" is the seat or residence of the wealthy Col. John Hare Powel, situated on the banks of the Schuylkill, near the Water Works, and a beautiful place it is. Col. Powel was, a few years since, a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, in which capacity he signalized himself by his opposition to, and defeat of, a bill to incorporate the Sunday School Union, or some other of the numerous *Unions* designed to forward the Rev. Ezra Styles Ely's plan of bringing "half a million of (clerico-political) electors" into the field, for which act Mr. Powel obtained, and very deservedly obtained, much credit with the Working Men, and was invited by them to a *Working Men's "Barbacue"* on the 4th of July, four or five years ago, on which occasion we also happened to be present as an invited guest, when we listened with such pleasure to a patriotic speech of Mr. Powel that we did not even dream of his ever allowing the use of his grounds on political considerations to a party the principles of which are supported by the beforementioned Dr. Ely, and are directly hostile to the interests of useful labor. But so it is, and all that we can say about it is, that it affords another lesson to the Useful Classes against placing much confidence in men whose interests are inconsistent with those of the greatest number.

Among that class who claim to possess "all the wealth and

all the respectability," will sometimes be found individuals who will zealously and honestly espouse the cause of the people; but more frequently individuals of that class will make themselves conspicuous by patriotic professions, at times of public excitement, for the purpose of obtaining an influence that will enable them to turn the popular current to their own advantage when the people are off their guard; and as they do not mix much with those whom they consider the "vulgar herd," they can do this with comparative impunity.

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN FERRIES.—In the Board of Assistant Aldermen on Monday evening, the Ferry Committee to whom was referred the petition of C. Sherman and Clarence D. Sackett, for a ferry to Brooklyn from Old slip to the foot of Atlantic street, reported in favor of granting the same, upon condition that the new company pay to the Fulton Company the sum of \$4000 per year, and 1000 per year to the Corporation of New York. Mr. Labagh objecting to the bonus, the report was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

The Resolution from the Board of Alderman granting to the Fulton Ferry the exclusive privilege of Fulton slip, and building a pier worth \$12,000 for them at Brooklyn, on consideration of said company running two additional boats for the accommodation of the public, was *nonconcurrent* in by a unanimous vote of the Board.

REMOVAL OF DEPOSITES.—In Wall street, yesterday, a mechanic who had been withdrawing his deposits from one of the banks, or inducing the fulfilment of some of their "promises to pay," was carrying four or five hundred Mexican dollars along in his handkerchief, when it gave way, causing a "removal of the deposits," which perplexed him as much as it amused the bystanders, but we believe he finally recovered the whole. He had been so much used to rag money that he had forgotten the weight of the *real stuff*.

The Philadelphia Daily Chronicle has been discontinued, and a new paper called the Daily Courier, on the same plan and of the same principles, (which we are sorry we cannot recommend,) supplies its place.

The resolution offered by Mr. Sudam, in the Senate of this State, on Monday, (see proceedings,) proposes a highly important and useful measure. Are our democratic legislature Bank-ridden enough to reject that also?

Is it not almost time for the Bank Tories to take their "w(h)igs" off? If they keep them on till the fall election, they may chance lose their *scalps* also.

The new Common Council will be sworn in the second Tuesday in May.

We understand that several hundred New York (Tory) Whigs will arrive to-morrow in the steamboat, to take a part in the great celebration at Powelton. The weather bids fair to be pleasant—so that a *great occasion* may be expected.—*Phil. Cour.*

Mr. McDuffie, whose health is bad, remains at Philadelphia for medical advice.

TOBASCO.—Capt. Powers, 26 days from Tobasco, reports that a civil war was raging at that place, in consequence of an order from Mexico to the commandant to disband the militia. The latter refused to deliver up their arms, and the clergy and people were volunteering to aid the authorities to carry the order into execution.

ASSAULT ON A CHILD.—Frederick H. Wire assaulted a little girl named Lucinda Shackford—about five years of age—as she was walking in the Mall this morning, on her way to school, by seizing her in his arms, and carrying her forcibly towards the burial ground. Her cries and shrieks brought persons to her assistance, and Wire was carried before the Police Court, where he pleaded guilty, and was bound over for trial, at the May term of the Municipal Court.—*Boston Trans.*

A VETO FOR PROSCRIPTION.

To The Editor of "The Man."

SIR—A few days ago, I heard a rumor, that the Merchants were going to withhold business from the poor but industrious mechanics of this city, on account of their political opinions. If such should be the case, I think it would become every man that has supported the election in favor of our late Mayor, to patronize such as have done the same. If time and opportunity would permit, I should like to say a little more on the subject: this must suffice for the present.

Yours, respectfully,

A CHIP OF OLD HICKORY.

The body of Anthony Blakelock Staples, a young man who left his home, in this city, in the month of November, in a state of alienation of mind, and who was advertised in the newspapers at the time as missing, was discovered a day or two since near the navy yard at Brooklyn, in a very singular manner. A salute was fired from the navy yard, and the corpse, being started from its place of repose, it is supposed, by the concussion of the water, rose and floated on the surface, when it was immediately observed and steps were taken to identify it.—*Post*.

WILKESBARRE, (Pa.) 16th April.—A young man by the name of Horace Williams was sentenced during our present session of Court to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of \$500 for challenging to a duel. We believe this is the first conviction of the kind in this country, and we trust it will operate as a warning to others. A few such examples in different parts of the United States would effectually exterminate this desperate practice.

CAPE DE VERDES.—Capt. Shute, of the brig *Gambia*, at Boston, from Bona Vista, 22d March, states, the famine continued, and that deaths from starvation were frequent. The inhabitants raise nothing, and were dependant on other places for provisions which they procured in exchange for salt. Several children came out in the *Gambia* to find places of service.

TEXAS EMIGRATORY SOCIETY.—A company of over one hundred persons, composed of farmers, mechanics, physicians, &c. (all cold water men,) are to sail from this port for Texas, on the first of May, to establish a colony in that country. They request donations of books, and any other articles from the benevolent, which may be left at the office of the Seaman's Friend Society, at 93 Nassau-street.—*Com. Adv.*

The Wilkesbarre Democrat says:—"We understand that Mr. Mason Ingles of Windham township, lost his life by a distressing accident on Friday last. A chestnut tree which he was chopping down, unluckily lodged against a dry tree standing near, the top of which broke off, and in its fall crushed Mr. Ingles to the earth. He was in the prime of life—about thirty years old—and left a wife to lament his untimely end.

Accounts from Bridgeton, N. J., dated the 19th inst. state that an extensive fire had been raging for the last two days in the woods in Fairfield and Downs township, in an extent of country comprising 7 or 8 miles: it is also stated that an extensive conflagration was raging near Allowaystown, in Salem county, and that a large quantity of wood had been already destroyed.

DELINQUENTS ARRESTED.—In consequence of information received at the Police office, Messrs. Benjamin Hayes and Sparks, two of the officers, went from this city to New Orleans a few weeks since, and returned on last Saturday, bringing with them two persons named Matthew McChesney and William Jenkins, who are charged with forgeries to a large amount.

"I HAVE NO FRIENDS."—So said the Factory Girl, as she reluctantly drew on her bonnet and departed from the presence of her overseer. She had been discharged—been "turned out of employment," from the present melancholy state of business. Her overseer advised her to go home to her friends,—she replied, "kind sir, I have no friends." Such cases excite all the sympathy of the soul—to look upon a poor female, cast upon the cold and unfeeling world destitute of work, without a friend or home, it is a scene which we do not love to witness. But scenes we are sorry to say we have witnessed—the industrious poor are now left without employment or home, with nothing but want and wretchedness staring them in the face. Where the end of this unparalleled suffering may be we cannot, dare not foretell.—*Woonsocket Patriot*.

On Saturday, the 12th inst., a robin was shot at Easton, Pa., which contained in its body a light green snake, of a kind unknown in this country, which was 14 inches long, and about half an inch in thickness. The robin was resting on a tree, and apparently full of life and vigor; as must also have been the snake, as, when it was drawn from the body of the bird, after its head was cut off, it was possessed of vitality. It is rather a strange affair, but is true, and was witnessed by several persons who were by at the time of its extraction.—*Phil. Cour.*

DEATHS.

April 21, Peter McCartee, in the 70th year of his age. Funeral from No. 12 Jacob street, this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

April 22, John Frederick, in the 63d year of his age. Funeral this afternoon at 4 o'clock, from 88 Pitt street.

April 21, Miss Mary Hicks, daughter of John Foster, aged 18.

April 20, Mrs. Ann Kerney, aged 74.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS.

The City Inspector reports the deaths of one hundred and sixty-two persons during the week ending Saturday, April 19, 1834, viz. 27 men, 30 women, 56 boys, and 49 girls—Of whom 43 were of the age of 1 year and under; 11 between 1 and 2; 23 between 2 and 5; 19 between 5 and 10; 10 between 10 and 20; 15 between 20 and 30; 11 between 30 and 40; 12 between 40 and 50; 3 between 50 and 60; 6 between 60 and 70; 6 between 70 and 80; 2 between 80 and 90, and 1 between 90 and 100.

Diseases—Apoplexy 2, cancer 1, catarrh 1, colic 1, consumption 34, convulsions 17, diarrhoea 1, dropsy 1, do. in the head 4, drowned 3, dyspepsia 1, fever 3, do. scarlet 18, do. typhus 2, flux infantile 1, hæmorrhage 1, inflammation of the bowels 2, do. of the brain 4, do. of the chest 4, do. of the stomach 1, intemperance 4, marasmus 2, measles 16, old age 4, palsy 1, peripneumony 10, small pox 1, sprue 1, stillborn 14, suicide 1, teething 1, unknown 2, whooping cough 1, worms 2.

A.B.M. D. STEPHENS, City Inspector.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, APRIL 21.

There were about 500 head of cattle in market this day—the demand was fair and prices varying but little from last report. A few prime were taken at \$8. Several lot from \$6 1/2 to 7 1/2; several do from \$6 to \$6 1/2. Also a few lots middling and ordinary from \$5 1/2 to \$5 3/4.

Sheep—About 400 in market—the demand dull and prices reduced. A few lots were taken at \$4; several do \$3 to 3 1/2; do. do. \$2 to \$2 1/2, and a few ordinary from \$1 1/2 to 1 3/4.

Milk Cows—About 40 in market—sales dull—prices noticed from \$22 to \$25 and \$30 each.

Pigs—One lot sold at 4 cents per lb.

Hay—Small supply—demand limited—price ranging from 56 to 62 and 75 cents per cwt.—*Journal of Commerce*.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

British ship *Cumberland*, Nicholl, from Liverpool, 14th ult., to Douglass, Robinson & Co. 146 steerage passengers.

Ship *Lafayette*, Wright, 7 days from Charleston.

Ship *Paugus*, Moody, 20 days from Apalachicola.

Barque *Solomon Saltus*, Riddell, from Rio Janeiro, Feb. 23.

Brig *Authentic*, Croshy, from Liverpool, 15th ult. 97 passengers.

Brig *Ceres*, McLoon, 17 days from Trinidad, to G. G. & S. Howland.

Brig *Leopard*, Perry, 20 days from Cabanas, via New Orleans.

Brig *Damon*, Mills, 5 days from Wilmington.

Brig *Emerald*, Stow, from Havana, 11th inst., to J. Arnold.

Brig *Tobasco*, Powers, 26 days from Tobasco, to G. G. & S. Howland.

Brig *Rising States*, Gonsolve, 28 days from Apalachicola.

Brig *Iddo*, Bunker, from Lubec.

Brig *Hope Retrieve*, Flinn, from Philadelphia.

Schr. *George Henry*, Wiswall, of Plymouth, Mass., from Jacmel.

Schooners *Norfolk*, Osborn, from Norfolk; *Morgiana*, Pratt, Elizabeth City; *Asia*, Barstow, do.; *Delaware*, Sharp, Georgetown; *Select*, Chapman, Richmond; *Flash*, Robinson, do.; *Julia Martling*, Oakley, Rappahannock; *Adrian*, Hickman, Philadelphia; *Amity*, Bourne, do.

British schr. *William*, Fowler, 8 days from Halifax. 11 passengers.

CLEARED.

Ship *Florian*, Thompson, Savannah—British barque *Superb*, Stewart, Liverpool—Brigs *Powhatan*, Allen, St. Domingo City: *Rondout*, Clough, Turks Island: *Victress*, Dickinson, Mobile—Schr. *Edward Preble*, Greenville, St. John, NB.

PASSENGERS.

By the *David Rogers*, from New Orleans—H. Fania; D. Bell, P. S. Grant—M. Webster; E. Randall.

By the *Solomon* from Rio Janeiro—Mr. Byrk and lady.

By the *Bushrod*, from St. Augustine—Robert D. H. Snowden, Dr. A. Anderson, Miss S. A. Smith, Messrs. G. C. Fisk, J. L. Hamilton, G. Bartlett, J. C. Dugan, and Thomas Carnan.

By the *La Fayette* from Charleston—Mr. Livingston, and lady, and three children, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Barnett, Mr. J. Russel, J. Harrison, W. H. Merrimant, W. Taylor, M. C. Whitney, J. Ives, P. Richardson, M. R. Snare.

By the *Huntsville*, from New Orleans—D. Garclon, J. C. Cooke, W. S. Hicks, H. W. Bellons, S. George, C. Southworth, J. C. Trask, Mrs. Trask, Miss Trask, J. E. Trask, J. Walsh, E. D. John, H. Haviland, E. A. Seward, T. C. Cassals, N. Denby, I. Ingersoll, J. E. Truman, D. H. Dutton and Mr. Hildreth.

By the *Eliza*, from Matanzas—Mrs. Prall, Miss Prall, Miss Maiden and J. Clark.

By the *Oranto*, from Apalachicola—T. Smith, C. Wells, and H. Canch.

By the *Sea Bird*, from St. Thomas, T. Oliver, mate of brig *Tom*, east away at Porto Rico.

By the *Edward Vincent*, from Savannah—J. W. Limrall, and lady, Miss E. M. Barton, Mrs. M. M. Farlin, Miss S. M. McIntosh, Miss M. Tillinghast, Miss E. Ruggles, Mrs. C. Brady and child, Mrs. Meldrum, Miss Meldrum, Mrs. M. Knox and child, Mrs. Latham, Messrs. R. McPartia, J. Faulds, C. Hamley, J. Kelly, J. Leming.

BANK MELODIES—No. 1.

(Air—"John Anderson my Jo-John.")

Nick Biddle, O! my auld Nick,
When we were first acquent,
The Bank had full five years to run,
The fees were freely lent;
But now the Bank is winding up,
The cash don't come so thick,
But blessings on your withered paw,
Nick Biddle, my auld Nick.

Nick Biddle, O, my auld Nick,
We've had our fun thegither,
Money and canty days, Nick,
We've spent wi' ane anither:
Now we maun totter down, Nick!
But hand in hand we'll stick,
And growl thegither at the foot,
Nick Biddle, oh, my Nick.

DESTRUCTION OF A SWISS VILLAGE.

The fate that befel the village of Biel, situated in one of the lateral valleys in the upper part of the Valais, was singular and appalling. It contained three or four thousand inhabitants, an industrious race who cultivated their little territory, and lived almost wholly on its produce. Many a wild vale and tract, even of beauty in this land, lies so remote from the beaten track of travellers as rarely to be visited; one of these was shut in on three sides by lofty mountains, covered with snow the greater part of the year. It was a savage and lonely abode, but its people were deeply attached to their homes; and though, like many of the Swiss peasantry, they might murmur at times at their lot, they would have refused to exchange it for a more flattering one in another land. The accident that desolated every hearth, and crushed all their hopes and toils, occurred in the midst of winter.

"The village was encompassed by mountains, from which the oldest inhabitants had never known avalanches fall, or had ever heard their fathers speak of such an event; so that the people dwelt in security, nor dreamed of a swift and terrible destruction.

"One morning most of the men were at work in the fields; few, except the women, the aged, and the sick, remained within doors, and the former were busied in their household occupations. The fall of snow this year had been unusually heavy, but it could not be conceived that death was to be hurled from the distance of two leagues, from a summit that was not even visible,—yet so it was. The morning was a clear and beautiful one, when those who were at work in the fields suddenly heard a rushing sound, and, looking back, saw an immense body of snow issue forth from the mouth of a ravine; it had travelled six miles through this ravine from the precipice where it fell. The village lay directly beneath, and the avalanche buried it: cottages, gardens, and trees,—all disappeared! It was but the rush of a few moments, for the loosened mass fell with the rapidity of a cataract; and the wretched villagers looked on the calm and dazzling surface of snow that slept horribly on their hearths and homes beneath. The shouts of the children, the cheerful call of the mother, the guardian cry of the village dog, were hushed now. They gathered quickly round, and plied every effort of strength and skill to remove the snow. The peasants from the nearest hamlets hastened to assist: but the snow lay on the roofs to the depth of many hundred feet, and for a long time their efforts were in vain: it was a lingering and miserable work, for no one knew the fate of those who were beneath. The father knew not if he were childless, or the husband if he should find his wife living or slain! They called aloud, and shouted during their toil, but nothing, save some faint cries or groans, could be heard. They were like gamblers, frenzied with the hopes and fears of each cast, and bending in agony over the yet unclaimed piles of gold. Had a great painter been at the foot of the mountain, he would have loved to trace the scene—the agitated groups of peasantry digging into the heart of the fatal avalanche, and each drawing nearer and nearer at every stroke to his own home, that he panted yet dreaded to see.

"And when the canopy of snow was removed—and this was the work of some days—it seemed that the dead were more happy than the living who were found. The latter were miserably maimed and crushed, and they had remained long beneath the snow without food, or light, or motion; for the darkness, they said, was dreadful to bear. Numbers lay dead: some in the chambers that were shattered above them, and some without doors, in their little gardens, or wherever the destruction found them. They had either lingered or died alone, for none in the sudden darkness and terror could help the other. Sixty or eighty of the wounded were carried to the nearest hospital: and poverty and sorrow came on every family, and that greatest curse of the peasant—loneliness.

"The roof that was destroyed, and the little garden that was laid waste, might be raised again; but who could restore the lost wife and children? Who could bring again the little circle that gathered round the hearth at morn and eve? 'The golden bowl' of the poor Swiss was rudely 'broken in pieces,' and his heart was almost seared by the blow that took all, even all, from him! Yet one was 'left behind.'

"It so happened, however, that one was left; a little boy five years of age was found alive and unharmed, clinging to the neck and body of a faithful dog. When the mass of snow fell, and his mother and the other children perished, he had clasped, in his terror, the large dog which chanced to be close to him at the moment. The sagacious animal covered him with his body, and laid gently down beside him during the long darkness; the warmth of the body, as well as his companionship, cheered the little fellow through the trying scene. He gave a simple and touching detail of his own feelings, and the sounds of anguish and despair that he had heard from hour to hour."

WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.—For sale at the office

of this paper—
Gouge's American Banking System, Price \$1 00.
Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c. 183
Roosevelt's "Mode of Protecting Domestic Industry," &c. 20

mh20

WANTED—Two or three active boys, to whom constant employment will be given at which they can make from \$2 to \$3 a week
ap17 tf

COBBETT'S AMERICAN GARDENER—For sale at
No. 6 Thames street. Price 50 cents. mh26

A rather curious case is now pending in the Court of Common Pleas, now sitting in Boston, in which the plaintiff sues a captain of a vessel for an alligator, which had been entrusted to his keeping and conveyance from the Mississippi to that port, but which died on the passage. The object of the plaintiff is to obtain the value of the animal from the captain.

NOTICE TO MASONS.

The Masons are reminded that their meeting stands adjourned to Wednesday, the 23d inst., at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, at half past 7 o'clock in the evening, at which time a Constitution for the government of the Masons will be presented to the meeting, for their consideration. ap19 wld3t

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This Evening, (Mr. Hackett,) RIP VAN WINKLE, and JONATHAN DOUBIKINS.

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THE PARADISE, within the reach of all men, without labor, by powers of nature and machinery. An Address to all intelligent men in two parts, by J. A. Etzler.

Toil and poverty will be no more among men;
Nature affords infinite powers and wealth;
Let us but observe and reason.

The wise examines before he judges;
The fool judges before he examines.

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The power of wind,
The power of the tide,
The power of the waves,
Burning mirrors,
The power of steam,
General remarks on all these powers,
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Prospect and retrospect of the human condition in general,
System of machineries and establishments for the application of these powers,
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Architecture,

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In physical respects,
In moral respects,
In intellectual respects,
Conclusion of the second part,
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Letter to the President of the U. S.

This new original work shows in the clearest and most convincing manner that Nature is over rich in powers and means for human happiness, and is only waiting for an intelligent race, to make good use of them. Powers, hitherto idle, may henceforth do far more than 10,000 times the work of all the human race at present. A capacity of producing food and raiment, and all objects of human comforts and enjoyments, exceeding 1000 times all the actual wants of mankind, is in Nature. Consequently, nothing but slovenly adherence to customs—want of reflection—is the cause of the universal poverty and fear of poverty, and the concomitant evils and ignorance.

The book points out how to make use of those superabundant powers and means in Nature—to create a *Paradise*, a new world, within a few years, provided attention can be found among men. It proposes an association, similar to those for constructing canals, rail roads, etc., while in the same time it solicits the attention of the national government. The author offers, to that effect, every further communication required on the subject, gratis.

The objects of the book are too numerous to be here mentioned, too new and too brilliant to be understood, without perusing the book—it is an appeal to thinking minds, especially to those of the sciences of reason. No reader ever has found, nor ever will find, any material objection against the truths stated in this book, though the author eagerly challenges critics on the subject.

A universal revolution is now unavoidable throughout the whole human kind—a revolution from a universal state of poverty, ignorance, and barbarity, to universal superabundance, intelligence, and happiness.

AMERICANS! Are you to be the first or the last in this universal progress of reason? Time will soon show the answer. Read first the book, then reason!!

Look to the proposed motto, and rank either with the wise or the fools!!!

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